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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/697,849	10/30/2003	Andrew Doddington	14846-30	9764
28221	7590	02/01/2010	EXAMINER	
PATENT DOCKET ADMINISTRATOR				OYEBISI, OJO O
LOWENSTEIN SANDLER PC		ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER
65 LIVINGSTON AVENUE		3696		
ROSELAND, NJ 07068				
		MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE
		02/01/2010		PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/697,849	DODDINGTON, ANDREW	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	OJO O. OYEBISI	3696	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 November 2009.  
 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                    2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1,3,4,7-9,11-14,16,17,19 and 20 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1, 3, 4, 7-9, 11-14, 16, 17, 19 and 20 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

2. Claims 1, 3, 4, 7-9, 11-14, 16, 17, 19 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sandhu et al (US PAT: 6347307) in view of Reed (US Pat: 6,757,710), and further in view of Eugene et al (Eugene hereinafter, EP 0597316 A2).

**Re claim 1.** Sandhu discloses a computer-implemented method for modeling a financial product, comprising the steps of: displaying on a first visual display a palette of objects for constructing a financial product (see fig.17 element 1250, see fig.18 element 1350, see col.48 lines 50-67); displaying on the first visual display at least one window for graphically representing the financial product in the form of a tree that includes a

hierarchy of entities (i.e., typically financial objects will be stored on the user's internal system as Java objects, which are in the form of object graphs. Such object graphs consist of inter-linked nodes representing the elements and the attributes of the financial object, see col.48 lines 56-62, see fig.3-6, also see col.49 lines 20-60); and selecting objects from the palette to construct the financial product (i.e., In some embodiments of this invention, XML object mappings 1410 may be customized by the user, in order to correspond to the form and structure of the user's proprietary financial objects, see col.48 lines 65-66, also see col.49 lines 23-60). Sandhu does not explicitly disclose wherein selecting the objects from the palette includes dragging the objects from the palette to the window. and wherein at least one of the objects is a Watcher entity, configured to monitor the modeled financial product, the Watcher entity being Factory entity triggered in response to a change in the modeled financial product. However, Reed discloses selecting the objects from the palette includes dragging the objects from the palette to the window (i.e., The resulting icon 1542 would then be ready for use. The user could then add other communications ~~object~~ system users to this discussion, such as Mary 5146 and Trent 5147, by ~~dragging~~ their icons from the user ~~palette~~ 5131 and dropping them on top of the discussion group icon 5126, see col.143 lines 50-56). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Sandhu and Reed to allow a pointing device to be used to select one or more screen objects for action by a program command. Reed does not explicitly disclose wherein at least one of the objects is a Watcher entity, configured to monitor the modeled financial

product, the Watcher entity being Factory entity triggered in response to a change in the modeled financial product.

Eugene discloses wherein at least one of the objects is a Watcher entity, configured to monitor the modeled financial product, the Watcher entity being Factory entity triggered in response to a change in the modeled financial product (see pg 6, lines 8-15, also see pg 9 lines 33-58, especially lines 56-58). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Sandhu, Reed and Eugene to detect and log stray events.

**Re claim 3.** Sandhu further discloses the method wherein the tree structure corresponds to an XML document (i.e., FinXML trade element structure, see fig.3, also see fig.7 elements 1100, 1110, 1120, also see col.37 lines 40-60).

**Re claim 4.** Sandhu further discloses the method, wherein an XML schema defines a valid structure for the XML document (i.e., FinXML events element structure, see fig.6)

**Re claim 7.** Sandhu further discloses the method, further including displaying the attributes of an entity (see col.48 lines 57-60, also see col.49 lines 20-33).

**Re claim 8.** Sandhu further discloses the method, wherein displaying the attributes of an entity includes displaying an attribute name and corresponding attribute values (see col.49 lines 20-33).

**Re claim 9.** Sandhu further discloses the method, further including editing an entity using a data entry form (see col.48 lines 50-67)

**Re claim 11.** Sandhu further discloses the method, wherein the watcher entity

generates an output message when triggered (see col.48 lines 57-60, also see col.49 lines 20-33).

**Re claim 12.** Sandhu further discloses the method, wherein the Watcher entity is a Logging Watcher entity (see col.48 lines 57-60, also see col.49 lines 20-33).

**Re claim 13.** Sandhu further discloses the method of claim 11, wherein the Watcher entity is an Action Watcher entity (see col.48 lines 57-60, also see col.49 lines 20-33).

**Re claim 14.** Sandhu further discloses a computer system for modeling a financial product, comprising: a display device for displaying a palette of objects for constructing a financial product (see fig.17 element 1250, see fig.18 element 1350, see col.48 lines 50-67) and a window for graphically representing the financial model in the form of a tree that includes a hierarchy of entities (i.e., typically financial objects will be stored on the user's internal system as Java objects, which are in the form of object graphs. Such object graphs consist of inter-linked nodes representing the elements and the attributes of the financial object (see col.48 lines 56-62); an input device for selecting objects from the palette; and a processor configured to construct the financial model using the selected objects (i.e., In some embodiments of this invention, XML object mappings 1410 may be customized by the user, in order to correspond to the form and structure of the user's proprietary financial objects, see col.48 lines 65-66, also see col.49 lines 23-60). Sandhu does not explicitly disclose wherein selecting the objects from the palette includes dragging the objects from the palette to the window and wherein at least one of the objects is a Watcher entity, configured to monitor the modeled financial product, the Watcher entity being Factory entity triggered in response to a change in the modeled

financial product. However, Reed discloses selecting the objects from the palette includes dragging the objects from the palette to the window (i.e., The resulting icon 1542 would then be ready for use. The user could then add other communications [redacted] system users to this discussion, such as Mary 5146 and Trent 5147, by [redacted] their icons from the user [redacted] 5131 and dropping them on top of the discussion group icon 5126, see col.143 lines 50-56). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Sandhu and Reed to allow a pointing device to be used to select one or more screen objects for action by a program command. Reed does not explicitly disclose wherein at least one of the objects is a Watcher entity, configured to monitor the modeled financial product, the Watcher entity being Factory entity triggered in response to a change in the modeled financial product. Eugene discloses wherein at least one of the objects is a Watcher entity, configured to monitor the modeled financial product, the Watcher entity being Factory entity triggered in response to a change in the modeled financial product (see pg 6, lines 8-15, also see pg 9 lines 33-58, especially lines 56-58). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Sandhu, Reed and Eugene to detect and log stray events.

**Re claim 16.** Sandhu further discloses the system wherein the tree structure corresponds to an XML document (i.e., FinXML trade element structure, see fig.3, also see fig.7 elements 1100, 1110, 1120, also see col.37 lines 40-60).

**Re claim 17.** Sandhu further discloses the system, wherein an XML schema defines a valid structure for the XML document (i.e., FinXML events element structure, see fig.6)

**Re claim 19.** Sandhu further discloses the system, wherein the tree structure includes a hierarchy of entities, each of the entities having at least one attribute name and a corresponding attribute value(see col.48 lines 57-60, also see col.49 lines 20-33).

**Re claim 20.** Sandhu further discloses a program storage device readable by a machine, tangibly embodying a program of instructions executable on the machine to perform method steps for modeling a financial product, the method steps comprising: displaying a palette of objects for constructing a financial product product (see fig.17 element 1250, see fig.18 element 1350, see col.48 lines 50-67); displaying at least one window for graphically representing the financial product in the form of a tree that includes a hierarchy of entities (i.e., typically financial objects will be stored on the user's internal system as Java objects, which are in the form of object graphs. Such object graphs consist of inter-linked nodes representing the elements and the attributes of the financial object, see col.48 lines 56-62); and selecting objects from the palette to construct the financial product (i.e., In some embodiments of this invention, XML object mappings 1410 may be customized by the user, in order to correspond to the form and structure of the user's proprietary financial objects, see col.48 lines 65-66, also see col.49 lines 23-60). Sandhu does not explicitly disclose wherein selecting the objects from the palette includes dragging the objects from the palette to the window. and wherein at least one of the objects is a Watcher entity, configured to monitor the modeled financial product, the Watcher entity being Factory entity triggered in response to a change in the modeled financial product. However, Reed discloses selecting the objects from the palette includes dragging the objects from the palette to the window

(i.e., The resulting icon 1542 would then be ready for use. The user could then add other communications [REDACTED] system users to this discussion, such as Mary 5146 and Trent 5147, by [REDACTED] their icons from the user [REDACTED] 5131 and dropping them on top of the discussion group icon 5126, see col.143 lines 50-56). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Sandhu and Reed to allow a pointing device to be used to select one or more screen objects for action by a program command. Reed does not explicitly disclose wherein at least one of the objects is a Watcher entity, configured to monitor the modeled financial product, the Watcher entity being Factory entity triggered in response to a change in the modeled financial product.

Eugene discloses wherein at least one of the objects is a Watcher entity, configured to monitor the modeled financial product, the Watcher entity being Factory entity triggered in response to a change in the modeled financial product (see pg 6, lines 8-15, also see pg 9 lines 33-58, especially lines 56-58). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Sandhu, Reed and Eugene to detect and log stray events.

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 3, 4, 7-9, 11-14, 16, 17, 19 and 20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to OJO O. OYEBISI whose telephone number is (571)272-8298. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30A.M-5:30P.M.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thomas Dixon can be reached on (571)272-6803. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/OJO O OYEBISI/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3696